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STATEMENT

BY

THE COUNCIL

OF

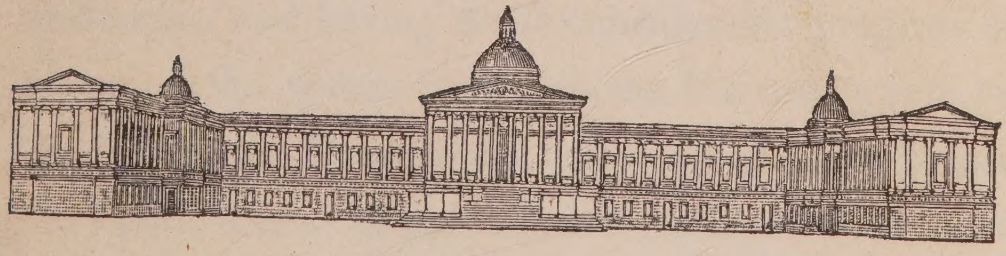
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

EXPLANATORY OF

THE NATURE AND OBJECTS

OF

THE INSTITUTION.



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PREFACE.

IN the month of May 1826 the Council published a general outline of the plan of the University of London, and of the objects of its founders. Since that time, their attention has been directed to the consideration of the various details which a plan so extensive necessarily embraces; and having made considerable progress in maturing the system by which the University is to be conducted, the Council are now enabled to lay before the Public a more comprehensive statement than could at an earlier period be exhibited. They think it advisable to publish this account of their more matured arrangements, for the information as well of the Proprietors, as of those who may be desirous of becoming such, of those who look forward to this University as a place of education for the youth under their care,

and of such persons as may wish to become candidates for the Professorships which are yet vacant.

That part of the Building which the Council have determined shall be first erected, is now in considerable forwardness; and the contractor has undertaken to complete it, so that the Lecture Rooms shall be ready for the reception of the Professors and their Pupils at the beginning of October 1828.

University Chambers, 7 Furnival's Inn.
17th July, 1827.

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STATEMENT,

&c.

I. *Of the Necessity which existed for the foundation of another University in England.*

IT has long been a subject of regret, that a very large proportion of the youth of England, whose future professional occupations are such as to render an University education most desirable, have, owing to various causes, been deprived of that most important benefit. Oxford is, by its statutes, accessible to those only who belong to the Established Church; and although Cambridge has so far relaxed the strictness of its rules that Dissenters, while deprived of the privilege of obtaining Degrees, may still receive their education there, that University is, practically, scarcely less exclusive than Oxford on the score of religion. Another, and a very serious cause of exclusion, is the very great expense incurred at those Universities: an evil, it is true, not arising from University fees or the payments for instruction,—for these are extremely moderate,—but partly from college charges, and still more from expensive habits of living among the under-graduates, which have been increasing year after year, which the authorities in both places have hitherto been unable to check, and which are in some respects the unavoidable consequence of the youth living separate from their parents. Although the

regulations of the Universities do not lead to or warrant such an expense, the fashion of the place has fixed the scale of living; and while many parents are thus put to very great inconvenience, others find it impossible to give their sons the advantage of an University education. But were the obstacles on the score of religion and of expense entirely removed, it would be impossible for the existing establishments to receive all the applications for admission: for even now, both Universities are over-crowded; and in the case of the Colleges of highest reputation at Oxford, application must be made some years before a young man is ready to enter, in order to secure his admission.

When it is considered, therefore, how great must be the number and the opulence of those who do not belong to the Established Church, and how large a portion of the people of England consists of persons in easy yet moderate circumstances, there cannot be a doubt that the best interests of the country urgently demand the establishment of an institution, where an enlightened education may be obtained at a reasonable charge, and where persons of every religious persuasion may be freely admitted.

It is also to be remembered, that a professional course of study in Law or Medicine does not avowedly rank among the leading objects of education at Oxford and Cambridge; and independently of that circumstance, there are local advantages in the metropolis, for connecting the theoretical with the practical parts of these branches of knowledge, which cannot be equally enjoyed in any provincial situation. The consequence of this is, that only a very limited proportion of the members of those learned professions in England, especially of the medical, receive even their general education at an University.

It has been stated that about one hundred only of all the *physicians* now practising in England have been educated at Oxford and Cambridge, while there are more than three hundred licentiates of the College of Physicians, besides as many hundreds of country practitioners, who have never been can-

didates for the privilege of the licentiate.—There are now six thousand members of the College of Surgeons, not six of whom, it has been stated, have graduated at our Universities.

In the higher branch of the law a very considerable proportion have graduated at Oxford and Cambridge; but among those who belong to that most important branch of the profession, the Attorneys, of whom there are not less than eight thousand in England, it is believed that scarcely one in a thousand has had the benefit of an University education. There is another description of persons to whom it is surely desirable to give all the advantages of a liberal education; the gentlemen who hold places in the offices of Government; but who are also unable to avail themselves of the opportunities which Oxford and Cambridge afford for that purpose, because they usually enter such offices at or below the age of the youngest under-graduates of those Universities.

If the great changes which have taken place in England since the foundation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with respect to population, wealth, and above all the general diffusion of education, have rendered the establishment of another University a matter of urgent necessity, London appears to be the situation where it can be most advantageously placed. It is indeed a matter of surprise, that a city which has for ages been so populous and renowned, should have existed so long without such an institution. According to the most accurate data, there are in London not less than five thousand young men from the age of sixteen to twenty-one, the children of persons who can easily defray the expense of an education conducted as it is proposed to be in this University. The capital is the resort of the most celebrated persons of every description; and among others, of those most eminent in the cultivation of the arts, the sciences, and letters. Thus the greatest genius and skill become available to the purposes of education in all the branches of knowledge. The capital is the most convenient situation for all those young men who would be sent from the provinces for education, on account of the greater probability of their find-

ing connexions interested in their welfare, and greater facilities for adopting a style of living suited to their circumstances. An University so established is also very likely to form a great attraction to young men in the Colonies, and in those foreign countries where science and learning are still under trammels from political causes. At the desire of some persons high in authority in one of the liberated governments of South America, inquiry has been made whether an arrangement could be entered into for the reception of about a hundred young men at the University of London from that country;—and that such an arrangement is practicable there can be no doubt. Were those who are to be the future legislators, governors, and leading men in the various classes of society of those countries, educated under the liberal and enlightened system of England, and accustomed, during the early years of life, to see around them the happiness and security which flow from our free institutions, it would be difficult to estimate too highly the extension that might thus be given to the moral influence of this country over the destinies of the New World.

II. *Of the various Branches of Knowledge which are to be taught in the University of London.*

These may be arranged under three heads. First, those subjects which constitute the essential parts of a liberal education; Secondly, those which may be considered more in the light of ornamental accomplishment; and Thirdly, those which belong to professional education.

Of the subjects which may be comprehended under the first division, it is intended that there shall be a Professor in each of the following branches:

The Roman Language, Literature, and Antiquities.
The Greek Language, Literature, and Antiquities.
The French Language and Literature.
The English Language and Literature.
Elementary Mathematics.
Higher Mathematics.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
Logic and the Philosophy of the Human Mind.
Moral and Political Philosophy.
History, Ancient and Modern.
Political Economy.
Chemistry.

In the second division of subjects there will be Professors of

Italian Literature.
Spanish Literature.
German and Northern Literature.
Oriental Literature; more particularly Hindostanee, Persian and Hebrew.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Botany.
Zoology.

In the third division of subjects there will be Professors of

Jurisprudence, including the Law of Nations.
English Law.
Roman Law.

And for the profession of Medicine, the following subjects will be taught:

Anatomy and Physiology.
Morbid and Comparative Anatomy.
Surgery.
Nature and Treatment of Diseases.
Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Chemistry.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Medical Jurisprudence.
While in an Hospital connected with the University, opportunities will be given for Clinical Lectures and Practice.

There are also to be Professors on

Engineering and the Application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts, and on
The Application of Chemistry to the Arts.

One great and important branch—Theology, yet remains; and it is necessary to explain why that is not provided for.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge supply ample opportunities for the education of the clergy of the Established Church. It is a fundamental principle of the University of London, that it shall be open to persons of all religious denominations; and it was manifestly impossible to provide a course of professional education for the ministers of religion of those congregations who do not belong to the Established Church. It was equally impossible to institute any theological lectures for the instruction of lay students of different religious persuasions, which would not have been liable to grave objections; still less was it practicable to introduce any religious observances that could be generally complied with. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the students removed from the superintendence of their parents and guardians, are placed in colleges, or new domestic establishments, where it is necessary that religious instruction should be provided. In the case of the University of London, none of the students will reside within the walls; they will live in the houses of their parents or guardians; and those who come from a distance will live in houses selected by their friends, with such precautions for the safety of their morals and of their religious opinions as will naturally be adopted on the occasion. A plan is in contemplation, (which will be more fully explained in a subsequent part of this Statement,) by which those students who come from a distance may be boarded in houses where they will be under the guidance of persons of their own religious opinions, and where they will be subjected to rules of discipline for the protection of their morals. The religious education of the pupils, therefore, will be left to domestic superintendence, being the same provision which at present exists for that important object in all cases except those of under-graduates at Oxford and Cambridge during their residence in College. There are many hundreds of young men constantly in London, who come from the country for the sake of professional education

in Law and Medicine, who have no guide for their religious education, unless they find it in relatives or friends interested in their welfare. To all such persons the discipline intended to be enforced in the University of London within its walls, will constitute an additional check upon their conduct.

The Council had many long and anxious deliberations upon this subject, which they felt to be of paramount importance; but they found it impossible to unite the principle of free admission to persons of all religious denominations with any plan of theological instruction, or any form of religious discipline; and they were thus compelled by necessity to leave this great and primary object of education, which they deem far too important for compromise, to the direction and superintendence of the natural guardians of the pupils.

III. *Of the different Courses of Study.*

It is not the intention of the Council to prescribe any order of study which it shall be imperative on the students to adopt; and this part of the plan cannot be fully matured until they shall have had the benefit of consulting the Professors. —There will be two classes of students. The first class will consist of those who shall enter as *Members of the University*, intending to follow the regular course of academical instruction, whether for general or professional education. The second class will consist of *Occasional Students;* of those persons, who, being already engaged in a profession, may still have leisure to improve their education by allotting a portion of each day to attendance on certain lectures; but the scheme of instruction will be framed principally with reference to the Members of the University.

It is sufficient for the present to have adverted to this proposed division of the students into two classes. A more minute statement of the regulations under which Members and Occasional Students are to be admitted will be given hereafter, as well as of the privileges which the former are to enjoy.

The Council do not think it expedient to fix a minimum of

age; but their system must be constructed upon a minimum of previous attainments. They assume that young men to be entered as Members of the University will come prepared with the following elementary knowledge.—That in Latin they shall be well acquainted with the grammar, and be able to read an easy author in prose and in verse, such as Cæsar's Commentaries and the Æneid of Virgil: that in Greek they shall have a fair knowledge of grammar, and be able to construe Xenophon's Anabasis, or some author equally easy: that they shall be acquainted with Arithmetic to the extent of a knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions, and be able to read an easy French prose author.

It is intended that for the Latin and Greek languages there shall be a junior and a senior class, as students may come with different degrees of attainment. But the Members of the University will not be required to attend the junior classes, if *upon examination* they are found to be fit for the senior classes; and there will be the same exemption in regard to the class of elementary mathematics.

It will be a general rule, that the Members of the University shall be permitted to begin in that part of the course of study for which they are most fitted by previous attainments. This, however, will not be left solely to the discretion of the student; a previous examination, by Professors appointed for the purpose, must be gone through, before he can claim exemption from attendance upon any part of the course of study prescribed as a qualification for the University certificate. Many will no doubt come with such a knowledge of Greek, of Latin, and of Mathematics, as would render an attendance upon the Professors of those departments superfluous, and a misapplication of time. They will be occupied therefore in the acquisition of other branches of knowledge during the years of their academical education; and opportunities of gaining honours and prizes in such studies will be no less open to them, than to high attainments in classical and mathematical learning.

The University year will consist of nine months; the months of August, September, and October being the long vacation;

but the Medical Classes must probably commence in October, and close in June. The hours of instruction will be from eight in the morning to four in the afternoon, except in the case of the Law Lectures, it being considered that from six to eight in the evening will be the time most generally convenient for Students at Law, and for the Professors who may be practising barristers. An evening hour may also be convenient for those who are likely to be most benefited by attending the Lectures on the Application of Natural Philosophy and of Chemistry to the Arts, and probably for some of the Medical Lectures.—On Saturday all Lectures will be concluded by noon; and there will be short vacations at Christmas and Easter.

The Course of Medical Education will comprise the subjects enumerated at p. 11, and the hours will be so arranged as best to suit the convenience of students. Attention will also be paid to a due compliance with the forms required by the Royal College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries, in their examinations.

An Hospital capable of containing a sufficient number of patients to afford opportunities of Clinical Practice, both medical and surgical, and of illustrative Lectures, will be provided, as being an essential requisite of a Medical School; and a connexion will be formed with some Dispensary at a convenient distance.

The attention of the Council will be most particularly directed to the department of Law, than which there is none within the plan of the University affording a greater field for usefulness, especially as regards those young men who are destined to practise as attorneys, many hundreds of whom come annually to London from offices in the country. They who reflect for a moment upon the extent and importance of the interests confided to attorneys, and the confidential intimacy to which they are necessarily admitted by their clients, cannot but feel the necessity of giving the young men brought up to this branch of the profession, that high tone of moral

sentiment which a liberal and enlightened education is best calculated to impart*.

IV. *Of the Government of the University.*

The whole power of government is vested in the Council, consisting of twenty-four persons, elected by the Proprietors from their own body, at an annual general meeting: six members of the Council go out of office every year, and only three of those can be re-elected, until after an interval of one year. The Council make all appointments, and enact all regulations, whether relating to the course of study or to discipline.

There is also to be a WARDEN, who is to have the superintendence of the affairs of the University, under the Council, deriving his whole authority from them. He is to live within the precincts of the University, so soon as a residence shall be ready for him; and until that time, in the immediate neighbourhood. He will be in daily attendance at the University, except during the vacations; so that he may be consulted by the parents and guardians of the students, if a communication with the Professors under whose tuition the student is to be placed shall not be deemed sufficient. It will be his duty on all occasions where he conceives the interests of the University liable to be prejudiced, to report the matter to the Council, and if necessary, to interfere provisionally, until the decision of the Council can be obtained.

The Council, with the unanimous sanction of a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, on the 30th of May, appointed

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* The expediency of an University education for this class, has been already recognized by the Legislature in an Act passed 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 48, amended by 3 Geo. IV. c. 16, whereby it is enacted, that "Persons who have taken or shall take the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin, may be admitted as Attorneys, Solicitors or Six Clerks, after serving a Clerkship of three years."

LEONARD HORNER, Esq. F.R.S. to the office of WARDEN; and they have, for the present, united with it the duties of SECRETARY. Mr. Horner's occupations, until the opening of the University, will consist in assisting the Council in the preliminary measures relative to the appointment of Professors, in communicating with Candidates, and with the Architect during the erection of the buildings; and, as the Professors are elected, in taking measures with them for the purchase of apparatus and of preparations for the Museums. In addition to those duties, he will have to superintend the financial concerns of the University, and make the necessary arrangements for the admission and classification of the students.

The Council consider it necessary to state distinctly, that the establishment of this Office will in no respect whatever interfere either with their authority or with their continued attention to the active discharge of their duties.

V. *Of the Professors.*

All the Professors are to be nominated by the Council. They will hold their office at the will of the Council; but it is provided by the Deed of Settlement, "That the Professors, Masters and Tutors shall have the privilege of appealing against dismissal, within one month after the same shall have taken place, to a General Meeting of Proprietors, to be called by the Clerk of the Institution fourteen days after notice of such appeal."

A plan is in contemplation for allotting a portion of the fees as a fund for allowances to Professors on retirement; and the Council will feel it their duty to make such allowances as liberal as the means at their disposal will admit: and they will be so regulated, that long and zealous services shall meet with a proportionate share of reward.

The Professor, when the subject shall appear to the Council to require it, must devote at least two hours to the business of instruction on each day that his Class is appointed to meet; one hour to be occupied by the lecture, and another hour to

be devoted to the examination of the pupils. But the duties of some of the Professors will not be confined to the hours here specified. In every case where written exercises are necessary for the proper instruction of the pupil, the Professors must devote all the time which the examination of such exercises may require.

To most of the Professors moderate salaries will be allowed for the first three years, dating from the commencement of their duties in the University; and in some cases the salaries may be continued beyond the expiration of the three years. But when the emoluments from the fees payable by the Students shall appear to the Council to amount to a fair remuneration, the salaries will altogether cease.

In case of the illness of a Professor he will be required to provide a proper substitute at his own charge, when called upon by the Council so to do, such substitute to be approved of by them.

The Professors will have no power collectively as a body; but there will be occasions when it will be necessary for them to meet together, for the purpose of preparing propositions connected with the affairs of the University which they may be desirous of submitting to the Council for their consideration.

The Council reserve to themselves the power of appointing a distinguished individual to deliver an extraordinary course of Lectures on any department of knowledge, when they conceive it may contribute to the advantage of the students.

It is intended that the Professor shall be entitled to receive after the rate of from Four to Six Pounds per annum, for each pupil: the exact amount will be regulated hereafter, in reference to the nature of the subject which the Professor is to teach; but future considerations may suggest the propriety of increasing or diminishing this rate of payment in the case of some of the Professorships. As to the probable number of students in the several classes, the Council can give no other information than by stating the number of students which each Lecture-room will contain.

The central part of the edifice,—the only part about to

be built at present,—will contain four theatres, each capable of accommodating 440 students seated. They will be occupied at different times of the day by the Professors of

Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.
Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Chemistry applied to the Arts.
Mechanical Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, and Mechanical Philosophy applied to the Arts.
Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Physiology, English Law.

The theatres have been so assigned, partly on account of the conveniences required for experiments, &c., by some of those Professors, and partly on account of the number of students which the subject may possibly attract.

There will be two Lecture-rooms, each capable of containing 270 students, which will be respectively allotted to the Professors of

Latin, Elementary Mathematics and Jurisprudence.
Greek, Moral and Political Philosophy, Roman Law.

And five other Lecture-rooms, each capable of containing 170 students, for the Professors of

History.
Political Economy.
Medical Jurisprudence.
The Higher Mathematics.
Logic and Philosophy of the Human Mind.
Botany.
Zoology.
And of Modern Languages.

The munificence of a Proprietor, a zealous friend of the Institution, affords the prospect of a Botanic Garden, within a short distance of the University. The apparatus, models, anatomical preparations and objects of Natural History required for the Lectures will be supplied by the University. In the estimate for outfit a large sum was appropriated to those objects; and no opportunity will be lost of rendering the several collections complete, when the Council shall have adequate funds at their disposal. The materials used by the Professors in experiments must be supplied at their own expense,

and they will of course be held accountable for the safety of the collections under their charge.

The following Professors have been elected:

Greek Language, Literature and Antiquities.

George Long, Esq. A.M., Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, Professor of Greek in the University of Charlotteville, United States.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S.E., of Trinity College Dublin.

Jurisprudence, including the Law of Nations.

John Austin, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

English Law.

Andrew Amos, Esq., of the Temple, Barrister at Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Political Economy.

John R. MacCulloch, Esq.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

William Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.S. F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

Zoology.

Robert E. Grant, M.D. F.R.S.E. F.L.S.

Anatomy and Physiology, Morbid and Comparative Anatomy, Surgery.

Charles Bell, Esq., F.R.S. F.L.S., Professor to the Royal College of Surgeons.

John Frederick Meckel, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Halle in Saxony.

Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq., late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Maryland, U. S.

Nature and Treatment of Diseases.

J. Conolly, M.D.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

David D. Davis, M.D. M.R.S.L.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. F.L.S.

Engineering and the Application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.

John Millington, Esq., F.L.S., Civil Engineer.

The following Professorships being still vacant, the period for application by Candidates is extended to the first day of November next.

Roman Language, Literature and Antiquities.
English Language and Literature.
French Language and Literature.
Italian Language and Literature.
Spanish Language and Literature.
German and Northern Literature.
Oriental Literature, more particularly Hindostanee, Persian and Hebrew.
Logic, and the Philosophy of the Human Mind.
Moral and Political Philosophy.
History, Ancient and Modern.
Roman Law.
Elementary Mathematics.
Higher Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Application of Chemistry to the Arts.

Applications to be made, either personally or by letter, to the Warden, Leonard Horner, Esq., at the University Chambers, No. 7, Furnival's Inn.

The Council would have deferred the election of all the

Professors to November next, had they not been influenced by the consideration that some of the subjects require a very long preparation, not only for composing the Lectures, but for obtaining Apparatus, Anatomical Collections, &c. Most of the Professorships which they have now filled up are so circumstanced; and the Council, moreover, saw no reason for delay, when they had it in their power to select persons so eminently qualified for the situations.

The Council have received applications from several very distinguished individuals for some of the Professorships of the Modern Languages; but they have thought it expedient to defer the appointments in this important department of the University, until they shall have more maturely considered upon what system the Modern Languages are to be taught. The Council are willing to hope that the appointment to those Chairs in November, will still afford sufficient time for the preparation they require.

VI. *Of the Discipline.*

The powers of the Council cannot of course extend beyond the precincts of the University; but rules will be established upon this important subject, applicable to the different parts of the system. As soon as the Professors are appointed, such a code of regulations will be framed as shall appear to be most effectual for securing regularity of attendance, a due attention to the business of instruction, and a correct and orderly behaviour on the part of the students.

The Council do not feel themselves called upon to devise any regulations with reference to the conduct of students beyond the walls of the University. But with a view to the comfort and satisfaction of the parents and guardians of such young men as may be sent from a distance, it is proposed to have a register at the University, to contain the names of those persons who may establish boarding-houses for students in the neighbourhood, who shall be recognized as properly qualified. The privilege of being entered in this register, and of thus ob-

taining the patronage of the Council, will be granted on the following conditions:

That the persons applying shall produce satisfactory proof of correctness of character, with regard to religious habits and morals.

That they will become bound to require their boarders to be at home at an early hour of the night.

That they will not suffer gaming or any licentious conduct on the part of the boarders.

That they will require their boarders to be regular in their attendance at some place of public worship.

That they will make an immediate report of any irregularity of conduct on the part of the boarders.

That in case of the serious illness of any of their boarders, they will make an immediate report, in order that the parents or friends of the students may receive due notice.

That they will not receive any boarders except students of the University. And

That the terms shall be moderate.

If any privileged boarding-house keeper shall fail in observing any of these rules, his name will be erased from the register, and notice of that erasure will be sent to the parents or relatives of all the students who may be boarded in his house.

When parents know that there are houses under such regulations, they will naturally apply in the first instance at the University; and they may also have the advantage of selecting a person of the same religious persuasion as themselves, as there will probably be such houses kept by persons of different religious opinions.

VII. *Of the Fees to be paid by the Students.*

The Council are enabled to state, from exact calculations, that the expense of the whole course of academical instruction, although formerly stated in the Prospectus as likely to amount to 30*l.*, will not exceed 25*l.* per annum for a Mem-

ber of the University nominated by a Proprietor; and the Council entertain great hopes of its being made considerably lower: but those Medical courses which involve the great expense of Dissections and of an Hospital must necessarily be somewhat higher. The whole expense of instruction will be very considerably increased to all such students as are not nominated by Proprietors, and the nominees of Proprietors will in all cases have priority of admission.

VIII. *Of the Building.*

The Council obtained designs from several Architects of eminence, and finally adopted that of William Wilkins, Esq. R. A.

The plan consists of a central part 430 feet in length, with two wings, forming together three sides of a quadrangle, the central portico looking westward, and standing on the eastern side of an area of above seven acres of freehold ground, between Upper Gower Street and the New Road. As the Council have resolved to come under no engagements for which sufficient funds are not previously secured, they have determined that the central part only shall be built until a greater number of Shares are disposed of. That part will, by temporary arrangements, be made to accommodate as many of the Professors as will in the first instance be appointed: but the Council anticipate with confidence, that the means requisite for completing the building in all its parts will very speedily be obtained.

That part of the edifice which is now building is to contain,

Four Theatres for Lectures, each capable of accommodating 440 Students.

Two Lecture-rooms that will accommodate 270 Students each.

Five Lecture-rooms that will accommodate about 170 each.

A Library and Museum, each 118 feet long by 50 in breadth, and 23 feet in height.

A Hall for public occasions, 90 feet long by 45 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.

An Anatomical Museum.

A complete suite of rooms for the Professors and Students of Anatomy and Surgery.

A Laboratory and Apparatus-rooms for the Professor of Chemistry.

Rooms for the reception of the Apparatus of the Professor of Mechanical Philosophy.

Several smaller apartments for the accommodation of the Council, Professors, and Officers of the establishment.

Until the wings are built, the Professors will not have a Lecture-room appropriated to each; but this inconvenience will be remedied as much as possible by provisional arrangements, especially in the case of those Professors who illustrate their Lectures by experiment.

As most of the Students will remain at the University the greater part of the day, from an early hour in the morning, care will be taken to provide due accommodations for their comfort, during the intervals between one Lecture and another. There will be two large rooms for their use; and they will also have the Library and Museum, besides a range of cloisters 213 feet long by 24 feet in breadth. There will also be, in the basement story, a range of apartments intended to be fitted up with a view of affording the Students the convenience of obtaining refreshments. For this purpose a person will be permitted to sell, under certain regulations, such articles of refreshment as are suitable in such a place; so that there may be no necessity for the Students to go beyond the walls of the University, from the time of their coming in the morning until they leave it for the day.

There will be no Professors' houses and no rooms for Students within the precincts of the University.

IX. *Of Proprietors and their Privileges.*

It is provided by the Deed of Settlement, that the Capital Fund of the University shall not exceed 300,000*l.*, nor be less

than 150,000*l.*, divided into shares of 100*l.* each. Upwards of 150,000*l.* has already been subscribed, exclusive of donations.

The Deed of Settlement fully provides for the protection of the Proprietors from all liability beyond the amount of the sums respectively subscribed by them. While it confers large powers on the Council, it also interposes every proper check on any irregularity in the exercise of those powers, by the appointment of Auditors, and by General and Special Meetings of Proprietors for the revision of the Proceedings of the Council, and the adoption of such new By-laws and Regulations as in the progress of the establishment may from time to time be required.

The rights and privileges of the Proprietors under such Deed may thus shortly be recapitulated :—

1. Absolute right of presentation of one Student, in respect of each Share, at such reduced rate of annual payment and with such other preferences, but subject also to such rules and restrictions, as may be prescribed by the Council.

2. Interest on the amount paid on each Share not exceeding 4*l.* per cent out of surplus income.

3. Privilege of Transfer and Bequest of Shares.

4. In cases of Ballot, a Proprietor of one Share is entitled to one vote; of five Shares, to two votes; and of ten Shares and upwards, to three votes, with privilege of voting by proxy at Elections.

Donors of 50*l.* and upwards are entitled to all the privileges and advantages of Proprietors, except the transfer and devolution of their interest.

In addition, Proprietors and Donors will have the right of personal admission to the Library, and the various Collections of the University.

From the calculations that have been made, it appears, that if the number of students should reach 2000, an amount considerably within the expectations of the least sanguine among the promoters of the University, the moderate payment already mentioned will enable the Council to pay interest at 4*l.* per cent upon the capital, after setting aside a large sum

annually for the extension of the Library, Anatomical Museums, and Collections of Natural History. This dividend of 4*l.* per cent, together with the difference of payment between Students nominated by Proprietors and those not so nominated, will amount to a considerable return upon the amount paid on each Share.

It is desirable that Proprietors should promote the disposal of Shares in their individual circles: the number of Shares already taken is sufficient to carry the object into effect in the outset, but the full design can only be accomplished by increased resources.

Persons desirous of becoming Proprietors must pay the first deposit of 25*l.* on each share; a second instalment of 10*l.* per share was called for the 24th of January last; and a third, to the same amount, will be payable on the 6th of August next. But persons now becoming Proprietors, after paying the first deposit of 25*l.* will not be required to pay those instalments, except at the same intervals of time at which the original proprietors were called upon. They will not, however, be entitled to the exercise of their privileges until they shall not only have paid up all the instalments that have been called for, but shall also have executed the Deed of Settlement. If the whole subscription is paid up at once, a discount of 5*l.* per cent on the instalments not called for will be allowed.

Applications for Shares may be made either personally or by letter,—to the Warden, Leonard Horner, Esq. F.R.S.; or to the Clerk, Mr. Thomas Coates, at the University Chambers, No. 7, Furnival's Inn; or at the Banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, Lombard-street, where the first deposit should be paid.

Proprietors are informed that the Deed of Settlement is open at the Office every Wednesday and Saturday from nine to five o'clock for signature by such Proprietors as have not yet executed it, and who will thereupon be entitled to their certificates of Proprietorship.

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Cox has been appointed by the Council, Librarian to the University:—donations of books and communications on the subject of the Library, should therefore be addressed to him at the University Chambers.

The Council in conclusion, desire it to be understood that this Statement is to be viewed in no other light than as a general outline of the plan upon which the University is to be conducted. It will be subject to all such alterations and modifications as may be suggested by further consideration, and especially when by actual experience the system shall have been subjected to the only sure test of its being adapted to the ends in view.

While the foregoing statement was at press, the following very satisfactory communication was received from the East Indies.

To Thomas Coates, Esq., Clerk, &c.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to us by the Council of the University, dated London, 27th May 1826, forwarding the Prospectus and Plans of the Institution, and requesting us to advocate its cause with our countrymen residing under the Presidency of Bombay.

It is with great pleasure we are enabled to acquaint you at this early period with the names of twenty individuals who have taken shares; and we hope by an early opportunity to be enabled to remit to you one half the amount of each share taken, in terms of our minute circulated with the papers in soliciting subscriptions, and we shall await the instructions of the Council in London for the payment of the remaining half.

It is with sincere satisfaction we congratulate the Council and our fellow subscribers in England on the favourable result now communicated of our first applications for support in this quarter. The contributions already made are exclusively

confined to the island of Bombay, and we trust that the applications to our fellow countrymen under this Presidency in the interior may be followed up by a proportionate zeal for the success of so valuable an Institution.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES FORBES.
W. WILSON.
GEORGE JERVIS.

Bombay,
5th February, 1827.

List of Subscribers to the University of London, at Bombay.

The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor.
The Honourable Sir Edward West, Knt., Chief Justice.
Francis Warden, Esq., Member of Council.
Lieutenant-Colonel David Leighton, C.B.
John Wedderburn, Esq.
Captain George Jervis, Engineers.
Captain David Wilson, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
James Forbes, Esq.
William Shotton, Esq.
Martin West, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq.
W. Newnham, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.
Dr. John Milne, Member of the Medical Board.
Major Peter Fearon.
Thomas Frederick Rankin, Esq.
Benjamin Noton, Esq.
James Strachan, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
Henry Patrick Hadow, Esq.
Charles Norris, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Goodfellow, Chief Engineer.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Prospectus.

The Plan of the University of London is now so much matured, that the Council chosen to superintend its affairs, deem themselves bound to lay an outline of it before the public, in order that the friends of public instruction may have a fuller opportunity of determining how far the Institution deserves the continuance of their support.

The number and names of the Subscribers sufficiently evince the strong conviction of its utility which prevails in the class for whom the Institution is peculiarly destined, and who consult their own interest as well as that of the public, in contributing towards its establishment.

The City of London is nearly equal in population, and far superior in wealth, to each of the kingdoms of Denmark, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemburgh, every one of which has at least one flourishing University. Supposing the annual rate of increase in the last five years, to have been the same as in the preceding ten, the present population cannot be less than fourteen hundred thousand souls*, of whom there are about forty thousand males, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one; the usual period of academical education. Out of this number it appears to be probable from the parliamentary returns of the property tax, in the latter years of its duration, that from four thousand to six thousand are the children of persons who can easily defray the very moderate expense of their attendance on Lectures in London. It may safely be affirmed, that there is no equal number of youths in any other

* By the returns of 1821, the numbers were 1,274,000.

place, of whom so large a portion feel the want of liberal education, are so well qualified for it, could so easily obtain all its advantages at home, and are so little able to go in quest of them elsewhere. No where else is knowledge more an object of desire, either as a source of gratification, a means of improvement, or an instrument of honest and useful ambition. The exclusion of so great a body of intelligent youth, designed for the most important occupations in society, from the higher means of liberal education, is a defect in our institutions, which, if it were not become familiar by its long prevalence, would offend every reasonable mind. In a word, London, which for intelligence and wealth, as well as numbers, may fairly be deemed the first city in the civilized world, is at once the place which most needs an University, and the only great capital which has none.

The plan of the Institution will comprehend Public Lectures, with examinations by the Professors; mutual instruction among the pupils, and the aid of tutors in those parts of knowledge which most require to be minutely and repeatedly impressed on the memory. It is intended that the Professors shall derive their income at first principally, and, as soon as may be, entirely from the fees paid by their pupils; they will hold their offices during good behaviour. Professors will doubtless be found of eminent ability, and of such established reputation as to give authority and lustre to their instructions, so that the University will not be wanting in the means of exciting and guiding superior faculties in their ascent to excellence, as well as of speedily and easily imparting the needful measure of knowledge to all diligent students. The number of the Professors, the allotment of particular branches to individuals, and the order in which the Lectures ought to be attended, are matters not yet finally settled, and some of them must partly depend, in the first instance, on the qualifications of candidates; others will permanently be regulated by the demand for different sorts of instruction. Some Professorships may hereafter be consolidated; more are likely in process of time to be subdivided: many entirely new will doubtless be

rendered necessary by the progress of discovery, and by the enlarged desire of the community for knowledge. The course of instruction will at present consist of Languages, Mathematics, Physics, the Mental and the Moral Sciences, together with the Law of England, History, and Political Economy; —and the various branches of knowledge which are the objects of Medical Education. In the classification of these studies there is no intention to adhere strictly to a logical order, whether founded upon the subjects to which each relates, or on the faculties principally employed on it. Without entirely losing sight of these considerations, the main guide of the Council is the convenience of teaching, which for the present purpose is more important than a scientific arrangement; even if such an arrangement could be well made without a new nomenclature of the sciences, and a new distribution of their objects. A few preliminary observations will explain the grounds of the first choice of subjects for Lectures, and the reasons for assigning, in some instances, boundaries to the province of each Professor.

Some languages will probably be studied only by those whose peculiar destination requires such attainments; and in this department generally, it will be fit to seek for every method of abridging the labour by which the majority are to attain that proficiency to which they must confine themselves. But the structure of human speech is itself one of the worthiest objects of meditation: the comparison of various languages, makes each of them better understood, and illustrates the affinity of nations, while it enlarges and strengthens the understanding; even the minute and seemingly unfruitful study of words is a school of discrimination and precision; and in the arts which employ language as their instrument, the contemplation of the original models, not only serves to form the taste of the youth of genius, but generally conduces to expand and elevate the human faculties.

The Mathematical Sciences are so justly valued as a discipline of the reasoning faculties, and as an unerring measure of human advancement, that the commendation of them might

seem disrespectful to the public judgment, if they did not afford by far the most striking instance of the dependence of the most common and useful arts upon abstruse reasoning. The elementary propositions of Geometry were once merely speculative; but those to whom their subserviency to the speed and safety of voyages is now familiar, will be slow to disparage any truth for the want of present and palpable usefulness.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to ascertain the distribution of Physics, a vast science, or rather class of sciences, which consists in the knowledge of the most general facts observed by the senses in the things without us. Some of these appearances are the subject of calculation, and must, in teaching, be blended with the Mathematics; others are chiefly discovered and proved by experiment; one portion of physical observation relates to the movements of conspicuous masses, while another respects the reciprocal action of the imperceptible particles or agents which we know only by their results; a great part are founded on that uniformity of structure, and those important peculiarities of action, which characterize vegetable and animal life. The division of professorships in this province, though chiefly adapted to the practical purpose of instruction, will be influenced by some regard to the above considerations.

As the Physical Sciences aim at ascertaining the most general facts observed by sense in the things which are the objects of thought, so the Mental Sciences seek to determine the most general facts relating to thought or feeling, which are made known to the being who thinks, by his own consciousness.

The sub-division of this part of knowledge would be very desirable on account of its importance and intricacy; but the close connexion of all the facts with each other renders it peculiarly difficult.

A separate Professorship of Logic is proposed, not only because it supplies the rules of argument, and the tests of sophistry, but still more for that mental regimen by which it slowly dispels prejudice and strengthens habits of right judgment.

Perhaps, also, Rhetoric may in time merit a separate Professorship, of which one main object would be to undeceive those rigid censurers and misguided admirers, who consider eloquence as a gaudy pageant; and to imbue the minds of youth with the wholesome assurance, that when guided by morality, and subjected to logic, it is the art of rendering truth popular, and virtue delightful; of adding persuasion to conviction, and of engaging the whole man, the feelings as well as the understanding, on the side of true wisdom.

The object common to the Moral Sciences, is the determination of the rules which ought to direct the voluntary actions of men; and they have generally been subdivided into Ethics and Jurisprudence; though the important distinction between these sciences has seldom been accurately traced, still less steadily observed. The direct object of Ethics is the knowledge of those habitual dispositions of mind which we approve as moral, or disapprove as immoral, and from which beneficial or mischievous actions ordinarily flow. In an ethical point of view, actions are estimated good in proportion to the excellence of the state of mind from which they arise. The science of Ethics is co-extensive with the whole character and conduct of man; it contemplates the nature of virtues and duties; of those dispositions which are praiseworthy, and of that course of action which is incumbent on a reasonable being, apart from the consideration of the injunctions of law, and authority of civil government.

The first object of Jurisprudence, (taking that term in an enlarged sense,) is the ascertainment of rights, or of those portions of power over persons or things which should be allotted to each individual for the general welfare. The second is to determine what violations of these rights are so injurious in their effects and consequences to society, as to require prevention by the fear of adequate punishment. It is the science which defines rights and crimes; it pre-supposes the authority of government, and is limited in its direct operation to the outward actions of men as they affect each other. Ethics, though it has a wider scope, contemplates its objects more

simply and generally. Jurisprudence within its more limited sphere, considers its objects in more points of view; prescribes more exact rules, and is therefore compelled to make minute and even subtle distinctions. The confusion of these two branches of Moral Science has contributed to disturb the theory of Ethics, and to corrupt the practice of legislation.

The study of the Law of England has for centuries been confined to the capital, where alone is a constant opportunity of observing its administration in courts of justice, and of acquiring skill in peculiar branches under private instructors. These exclusive advantages of London for the study of the law will be enhanced by combination with lectures and examinations, while systematic instruction in law, and in general knowledge, will be rendered accessible to those branches of the legal profession who are now shut out from them in common with the majority of the other youth of this capital.

The maxims which ought to be observed by independent communities towards each other, and of which the fitness is generally acknowledged by civilized states, together with the usages by which they profess to regulate their intercourse, constitute what is metaphorically called the Law of Nations.

Political Philosophy, which considers what are the rights and duties of rulers and subjects in relation to each other, naturally belongs to the province of Ethics.

In an arrangement which does not affect a rigid method, History and Political Economy may be classed either as parts or appendages of Moral Science. A minute knowledge of History cannot be communicated by Lectures. But the outline of General History, directions to the student for historical reading, the subsidiary sciences of Geography and Chronology, together with some information respecting Numismatics and Diplomatics*, and the rules of Historical Criticism will furnish ample scope for one Professor.

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* The ascertainment of the age and authenticity of ancient manuscripts, chiefly of public documents, by their written character and other outward marks. The adoption of this technical term from the continental nations seems to be justified by convenience.

The object of the science of Political Economy is to ascertain the laws which regulate the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, or the outward things obtained by labour, and needed or desired by man. It is now too justly valued to require any other remark, than that the occasional difficulty of applying its principles, and the differences of opinion to which that difficulty has given rise, form new reasons for the diligent cultivation of a science which is so indispensable to the well-being of communities, and of which, as it depends wholly on facts, all the perplexities must be finally removed by accurate observation and precise language.

For the studies which are necessary in all the branches of the Profession of Medicine, London possesses peculiar and inestimable advantages. It is in large towns only that Medical Schools can exist. The means of acquiring anatomical knowledge, medical experience, and surgical dexterity, must increase in exact proportion to the greatness of the town. At this moment the great majority of those who are called general practitioners, who take no Degree, confine themselves to no single branch of the profession; but in whose hands the whole ordinary practice of England is placed, receive their systematic instruction from Lectures in London, during one or two years, while many of them are attending hospitals. The annual average of such students is about seven hundred. Many of the lecturers have been, and are, men of very eminent ability; and the practitioners thus educated are, generally, most respectable for information and skill. It is no reflection on either body to affirm, that Medical Education would be improved if the teachers of most distinguished ability who are now scattered over London, were gradually attracted to one Institution, where they would be stimulated to the utmost exertion of their faculties, by closer rivalship, larger emolument, and wider reputation. To what cause but to the present dispersion of eminent teachers can it be ascribed, that the greatest city of the civilized world is not its first School of Medicine?

The young men who are intended for the scientific profession of a Civil Engineer, which has of late been raised so high

by men of genius, and exercised with such signal advantage to the public, have almost as strong reasons as those who are destined for the practice of Medicine, for desiring that a System of Academical Education should be accessible to them where they can be best trained to skill and expertness under masters of the first eminence.

To these examples might be added, the obvious and striking case of Commerce, which would be of itself sufficient to show the advantage of bringing literary and scientific instruction to the place where diligence and experience in liberal occupations are acquired. By the formation of an University in this metropolis, the useful intercourse of theory with active life will be facilitated; speculation will be instantly tried and corrected by practice; and the man of business will more readily find principles which will bestow simplicity and order on his experimental knowledge. No where can every part of information, even the most remote and recondite, be obtained so easily as in a city which contains cultivators of all branches of learning, followers of all opinions, and natives of every quarter of the globe.

The Council are rather encouraged than disheartened by the consideration that their undertaking rests on the voluntary contributions of individuals, to which, after a season of public difficulty, they now appeal with firmer assurance. They are satisfied, that experience of its advantages will, in due time, procure for it such legal privileges as may be found convenient for its administration; and they are not unwilling that the value of testimonials of proficiency and conduct, granted by the University, should, at least in the commencement, depend on the opinion entertained by the public, of the judgement, knowledge, vigilance, and integrity, of the Professors. For the good effects expected in other seminaries from discipline, the Council put their trust in the power of home and the care of parents: to whom, in this Institution, which is equally open to the youth of every religious persuasion, the important duty of religious education is necessarily, as well as naturally, entrusted. That care, always the best wherever it can be ob-

tained, will assuredly be adequate to every purpose in the case of the residents in London, who must at first be the main foundation of the Establishment. When its reputation attracts many pupils from the country and the colonies, those means of private instruction, and domestic superintendence, may be adopted, which have been found in other places to be excellent substitutes for parental care.

Finally. The Council trust, that they are now about to lay the foundation of an Institution well adapted to communicate liberal instruction to successive generations of those who are now excluded from it, and likely neither to retain the machinery of studies superseded by time, nor to neglect any new science brought into view by the progress of reason; of such magnitude as to combine the illustration and ornament which every part of knowledge derives from the neighbourhood of every other, with the advantage which accrues to all from the outward aids and instruments of libraries, museums, and apparatus; where there will be a sufficient prospect of fame and emolument to satisfy the ambition, and employ the whole active lives of the ablest Professors; where the most eminent places in education may be restored to their natural rank among the ultimate and highest objects of pursuit; where the least remission of diligence must give instant warning of danger, and an attempt to pervert its resources to personal purposes cannot fail to cut off the supply sought to be perverted; where the inseparable connexion of ample income, and splendid reputation, with the general belief of meritorious service, may prove at once a permanent security for the ability of the teachers, an incentive to their constant activity, and a preservative of the Establishment from decay.

It is due to the promoters of this Institution, to state the privileges and advantages to which they will be entitled in respect of their contributions, whether by subscription or donation to its funds.

The Deed of Settlement fully provides for the protection of

the Proprietors from all liability beyond the amount of the sums respectively subscribed by them. While it confers large powers on the Council, it also interposes every proper check on any irregularity in the exercise of those powers, by the appointment of Auditors, and by General and Special Meetings of Proprietors for the revision of the proceedings of the Council, and the adoption of such new By-Laws and Regulations as in the progress of the Establishment may from time to time be required.

The rights and privileges of the Proprietors under such Deed may thus shortly be recapitulated;—

1. Absolute right of presentation of one Student, in respect of each share, at such reduced rate of annual payment, and subject to such rules and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Council.
2. Interest on Shares not exceeding 4*l.* per cent out of surplus income.
3. Privilege of Transfer and Bequest of Shares.
4. In cases of Ballot, a Proprietor of one Share is entitled to one vote; of five Shares, to two votes; and of ten Shares or upwards, to three votes, with privilege of voting by proxy at Elections.

Donors of 50*l.* and upwards are entitled to all the privileges and advantages of Proprietors, except the transfer and devolution of their interest, and have no more than one vote on any occasion.

In addition, Proprietors and Donors will have the right of personal admission to the Library, and the various Collections of the University.

It is difficult at present to form any precise idea of the annual expense at which the proposed system of education can be afforded; but a confident belief is entertained that it will not be more than 30*l.* per annum, for a Student admitted on the nomination of a Proprietor. In the early period of the Establishment, it is probable that no other students than those presented by proprietors can be admitted; and whenever the extended scale of the Institution will allow of a general admis-

sion of students, their annual payments must necessarily be much higher than those required by the nominees of proprietors.

A piece of freehold ground has been purchased at the end of Gower Street, for the erection of the proposed building, and the Council have adopted a design of Mr. Wilkins; a lithographic sketch of which may be had by Proprietors, at the office of the University. The estimate for completing the whole building, faced in stone, is 87,000*l.*; but the Council hope to be able to finish so much as will be sufficient for the first objects of the Institution, for 30,000*l.*; and if the first stone be laid in July or August, they trust that the Classes will be opened by the end of the next year.

Signed, by Order of the Council,

F. A. COX, LL.D. Hon. Sec. to the Council.
THOMAS COATES, Clerk to the Council.

7, Furnival's Inn,
May 8, 1826.

No. 2.

First Report of the Council to the General Meeting of Proprietors, October 30, 1826.

The Council, constituted by the Deed of Settlement, bearing date the 11th day of February last, have proceeded incessantly in promoting the great object intrusted to their care, and have convened this First General Meeting of the Proprietary, according to the provisions of that Deed, for the purpose of submitting to them the present state of the funds of the institution, the proceedings hitherto taken by the Council, and the further measures they would recommend to the Proprietors for their sanction, with a view to the gradual completion of the proposed Establishment.

To this Report is subjoined the half-yearly balance sheet, showing the several sums received and paid on account of the

Institution up to the 11th of August last, as checked and verified by the Auditors*.

Subscriptions have been since received whereby the number of Shares on which deposits have been paid has been increased to 1157; in addition to which upwards of 143 Shares have been subscribed by individuals of the greatest respectability, on which, owing to various causes, the payment of the deposit has been delayed, but may be considered perfectly secure; the total amount of Shares thus actually subscribed, may be stated as amounting to 1300.

The Council were desirous of obtaining further subscriptions to the extent of 1500, constituting the sum of 150,000*l.*, the smallest amount of capital prescribed by the Deed; but obstacles presented themselves, arising not less from the actual pecuniary difficulties, which many laboured under who would otherwise have zealously supported the cause, than from the general prevalence of that distrust which the failure of so many speculative undertakings had induced. In these circumstances the progress of the Institution must have been suspended until the restoration of confidence thus for a time disturbed, had the Council not been encouraged and supported by the voluntary aid of several individuals, who took upon themselves to subscribe the deficient 200 Shares, for which they have consented to become responsible in all respects, subject only to the sanction of the Proprietors to a declaration that the capital of the Institution shall be considered as limited to the sum of 150,000*l.*, until such 200 supplemental Shares shall be replaced by subscriptions to that amount.

The capital required having been thus provided for, (exclusively of 655*l.* contributed by way of donation,) the Council were enabled to proceed in the exercise of the powers confided to them; but the only material step taken by them has been a selection from among the several plans submitted to

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* As this half-yearly balance sheet is included in the annual balance sheet subjoined to the 2d Report in page 49, it has been considered unnecessary to insert it here.

them, of that designed by Mr. Wilkins,—a selection in which their own judgment coincided with that of almost every Proprietor who inspected the drawings: and the Council are enabled to state, that the work in its execution will have the benefit of Mr. Gandy's superintendence in conjunction with Mr. Wilkins.

The wish of the Council will appear to have been rather to select a great design suited to the wants, the wealth, and the magnitude of the population for whom the Institution is intended, than one commensurate with its present means: but, as they were determined to take no step in this important part of their trust without first ascertaining and limiting the utmost extent of expense to which any engagement might lead them, they advertised for tenders by public competition for the execution of the works. The lowest offer was made by Messrs. Lee, who engaged to complete the buildings for the sum of 107,000*l.*, exclusive of stone ornaments to the amount of about 3000*l.*

This sum exceeds by 20,000*l.* the estimate made by Mr. Wilkins, who, in explanation, has stated that his specification in the quality, and amount of the materials, goes far beyond the usual course of building; his main object having been to give durability and beauty to a building, which would find but few in this country to vie with it.

In the present state of the subscription, and with the design of the building so far matured, the Council consider themselves fully justified in assuming, that after making a more than adequate allowance for any probable defalcation, a clear sum of 100,000*l.* will still remain available for the immediate objects of the Institution; and after minute consideration of the circumstances, they feel assured, that with that sum at their disposal, a portion of the building may be forthwith erected, adequate to the accommodation of the Medical School, and of all the classes composing the more essential parts of a good education, a sufficient surplus being left for the purchase of a Library and Museum, and as much as may be absolutely requisite for salaries to Professors. A portion of the building,

comprising the Library, two Museums, four great Theatres of Instruction, and about twenty-six other rooms, and affording ample accommodation for the objects immediately proposed, will require an outlay, including fittings, of about 50,000*l.*; to which, adding 10,000*l.* for the Library and Museum, and a like sum to meet contingencies, salaries, and other incidental expenses, the whole will amount to 70,000*l.*, which, with the 30,000*l.* paid for the land, make up the sum of 100,000*l.*

To that extent, for the present, the Council would bound their views, not doubting for a moment, that, as the building proceeds, and the merits of the undertaking are gradually developed, it will obtain such additional encouragement and support, by an increase of subscriptions to the extent of 300,000*l.*, the maximum of capital contemplated by the Deed of Settlement, as will, at no distant day, amply provide for the completion of the buildings, and for the full establishment of the Institution, on as liberal a scale as its most sanguine friends can desire.

The Council, therefore, propose that the contracts for the building be entered into in such subdivisions of it as shall from time to time be required; and be so framed, as to admit of the completing or abandoning any such subdivisions upon due notice, at the will of the Council, strictly adhering, as they pledge themselves to do, to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and to the fixed principle they have established, on no account, and in no circumstances, to incur a liability beyond the amount of the resources under their controul. In the mean time, and as the only measure which consists with the season, they are desirous of commencing operations by causing the foundations to be excavated, which will be done under a distinct contract, and at a cost not exceeding 1000*l.*

The Council, having given in their Prospectus a general view of the ends proposed to be attained, are unable at this early period to enter into any further detail; more specific regulations and arrangements must form subject for future consideration, as exigencies arise and experience is obtained. All they can now do is to submit to the Proprietors the expediency

of sanctioning the Council in immediately commencing the excavation of the ground, and proceeding to the gradual erection of the buildings in portions under separate contracts, as already suggested; for the accomplishment of which, further instalments of 10*l.* per cent on the subscriptions, at intervals of six months, will, it is believed, prove adequate.

Three months may probably elapse before these preparations can be completed; after which the Council propose an Address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, requesting him to lay the first stone of the building, His Royal Highness having been pleased to add his name to the List of Proprietors, at the same time expressing much interest in the success of the Institution, and announcing his intention of becoming one of the first donors to the Library.

Signed, by Order of the Council,

THOMAS COATES, Clerk.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the University of London, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Monday, the 30th of October, 1826,

The Right Honourable LORD AUCKLAND in the Chair;—

A Report having been read of the present state of the affairs of the Institution, it was resolved,—That the Report of the Council then read be received, confirmed, and entered on the Minutes of the Meeting.

That the Meeting doth hereby recognize and sanction the accession of 200 supplemental Shares, subscribed for the completion of the Capital of 150,000*l.*; such Shares to be replaced by the direct subscriptions that may from time to time be received.

That until such Shares be replaced, the Capital of the Institution be limited to 150,000*l.*

That the Council be hereby authorized and requested to proceed in causing the ground to be excavated for the foundations of the intended buildings, and in contracting for the gradual erection of them in the manner suggested by the Report.

That the Report of the Council be printed, and a Copy thereof transmitted to each Proprietor; and that the proceedings of this Meeting be duly advertised.

That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Council for their judicious and unwearied labours in forwarding the great objects of the Institution.

That the Thanks of this Meeting are particularly due, and are hereby given to William Tooke, Esq., for the able and zealous aid he has afforded the Council by his gratuitous professional exertions.

That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Dr. Cox, for his co-operation with the Council.

That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Noble Chairman for his kind assistance this day, and for his constant efforts on behalf of the Institution.

Signed, by Order of the Council,

THOMAS COATES, Clerk.

No. 3.

Second Report of the Council to the General Meeting of Proprietors, February 28, 1827.

It being provided by the Deed of Settlement that a General Meeting of the Proprietors shall be held on the last Wednesday in February, in every year, at which Meeting vacancies in the Council and amongst the Auditors shall be supplied, and accounts of the business, property and effects, together with a general statement of the affairs of the Institution pro-

duced, the council have now convened the Proprietors for these purposes.

The present Council and Auditors having been appointed by the Deed of Settlement to continue in office until the last Wednesday in February 1828, and no vacancy having occurred from death or any other cause, the Proprietors are not required on the present occasion to exercise their right of election.

A Balance Sheet of the Accounts audited up to the 30th of December 1826, is subjoined to this Report.

Since the Meeting held on the 30th of October last, the Council have assiduously applied themselves to expediting the commencement of the Building; the excavation for the foundation has been completed; the builder has been permitted to lay on the ground a large portion of his materials; and the contracts for the several divisions of the Building (as described in the last Report of the Council) are in course of preparation.—Before subjecting the proprietors to liability for any of the contracts, the Council have deemed it right to make a call of one instalment of 10*l.* per cent; this instalment is now in course of collection, and the general readiness with which it has been paid, gives full confidence in the sufficiency of the resources of the Institution.

Among the most important of the preparatory measures in which the Council have been engaged, are the consideration of the general scheme of the Institution, of the professorships to be established, and inquiries respecting the individuals who may be eligible as Professors. The Council have the satisfaction to state, that the applications for professorships have been very numerous; in many instances from persons of great eminence, and that they have the gratifying prospect of being able to fill the chairs of the University of London, with men who will satisfy the expectations of the public, and do honour to their important situations.

The state of the weather has rendered it necessary to defer beyond the time contemplated by the Council, the day of the ceremony for laying the first stone; but they do not antici-

pate that any thing can now intervene to postpone that event beyond the middle of April. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has kindly consented to assist at the ceremony; and the Council propose to celebrate the day which will fix the existence of the University, by meeting their co-proprietors at a Dinner, at which his Royal Highness has expressed his willingness to preside.

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the University of London, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on Wednesday the 28th of February 1827.

The Right Hon. Lord Auckland in the Chair;

A Report of the present state of the affairs of the Institution, and a Balance Sheet containing a Statement of the Sums received and paid up to the 1st of January last, having been read, it was resolved,—

That the Report then read be received, confirmed, and entered on the Minutes of this Meeting, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the Proprietors.

That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Lord Auckland, for his conduct in the Chair.

Signed by Order of the Council,

F. A. COX, LL.D. Hon. Sec. to the Council.
THOMAS COATES, Clerk.

BALANCE SHEET, TO 1st JAN. 1827.

Dec. 30.	SUMS RECEIVED.	£.	s.	d.
	First Instalments on 1179 Shares £29,475	32,145	0	0
	Second ditto on 267 ditto 2,670			
	Donation Account	530	0	0
	Loan from John Smith, Esq. (since paid)	500	0	0
	Ditto from I. L. Goldsmid, Esq. (since paid)	500	0	0
	Due to Petty Cash Account	0	12	2
		£33,675	12	2

Dec. 30.	SUMS PAID.	£.	s.	d.
	For Land	30,000	0	0
	Ad Valorem Stamp on conveyance	350	0	0
	Mr. W. Tooke, for Secondary Stamps, Parchment, and Stationer's charge for Engrossing Conveyance, and for Disbursements incurred by him on investigating Title	50	0	0
	Ditto for Stamps, Parchment, Engrossing and Binding of Deed of Settlement	50	0	0
	Printing	162	1	7
	Stationery	30	1	3
	Advertisements	97	5	8
	Postages	62	5	9
	Salaries and Wages	120	5	7
	Furniture	161	7	6
	Household Expenses and Sundries	50	19	10
	Public Meetings	31	8	6
	Rent and Taxes	84	14	6
	Assets:—			
	Balance in account with the Rev. Dr. Cox £. 3 s. 14 d. 9			
	Ditto at Messrs. Smith, Payne and Co. 2146 7 3	2,425	2	0
	Ditto at Messrs. Coutts & Co. 275 0 0			
		£33,675	12	2

February 27th, 1827;—
Audited,

SAMUEL FAVELL.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

No. 4.

An Account of the Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of the Building.

The day appointed for this ceremony was Monday the 30th of April 1827. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex having kindly consented, on the invitation of the Council, to lay the first stone of the University with his own hand, and to preside at the Dinner to be afterwards had in celebration of the event,—arrangements were made by the Architect William Wilkins, Esq., R.A., and Messrs. Lee and Sons the Contractors, to accommodate the Proprietors and their friends by a temporary scaffold on the ground.

On the arrival of his Royal Highness, he was received by the Council and by the following Proprietors, who had consented to act as Managers of the ceremony, and as Stewards of the Dinner:

C. Butler, Esq.
Colonel Broughton.
T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M.P.
J. P. Boileau, Esq.
T. Fowell Buxton, Esq. M.P.
W. Brockedon, Esq.
W. Brougham, Esq.
Lord Dacre.
W. J. Denison, Esq. M.P.
Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, M.P.
Viscount Ebrington, F.R.S. M.P.
Lord F. L. Gower, M.P.
A. A. Goldsmid, Esq.
S. C. Holland, Esq.
J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. F.R.S. M.P.
Colonel Jones.
Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.
James Loch, Esq.
John Marshall, Esq. M.P.
A. L. Prevost, Esq.
John Abel Smith, Esq.
Lord Suffield.
Henry Sass, Esq.
Richard Sharp, Esq. F.R.S.
J. H. Skelton, Esq.
T. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S.
Alderman Venables.
C. Baring Wall, Esq. M.P.
John Wood, Esq. M.P.

The procession having reached the spot where the stone was to be laid, the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Honorary Secretary of the Council, read the following inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, which was afterward placed in a cavity of the stone.

DEO · OPT: MAX:
SEMPITERNO · ORBIS · ARCHITECTO ·
FAVENTE ·
QVOD · FELIX · FAVSTVM · QVE · SIT ·
OCTAVVM · REGNI · ANNVM · INEVNTE ·
GEORGIO · QVARTO · BRITANNIARVM ·
REGE ·
CELSISSIMVS · PRINCEPS · AVGVSTVS · FREDERICVS ·
SVSSEXIAE · DVX ·
OMNIVM · BONARVM · ARTIVM · PATRONVS ·
ANTIQVISSIMI · ORDINIS · ARCHITECTONICI ·
PRAESES · APVD · ANGLOS · SVMMVS ·
PRIMVM · LONDINENSIS · ACADEMIAE · LAPIDEM ·
INTER · CIVIVM · ET FRATRVM ·
CIRCVMSTANTIVM · PLAVSVS ·
MANV · SVA · LOCAVIT ·
PRID: KAL: MAII:

OPVS .
DIV · MVLTVM · QVE · DESIDERATVM ·
VRBI · PATRIAE · COMMODISSIMVM ·
TANDEM · ALIQVANDO · INCHOATVM · EST ·
ANNO · SALVTIS · HVMANAE ·
$\overline{\text{M}}\cdot\text{D}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\overline{\text{X}}\cdot\text{X}\cdot\text{V}\cdot\text{I}\cdot\text{I}\cdot$
ANNO · LVCIS · NOSTRAE ·
$\overline{\text{M}}\cdot\text{M}\cdot\text{M}\cdot\text{M}\cdot\text{M}\cdot\overline{\text{D}}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\overline{\text{X}}\cdot\text{X}\cdot\text{V}\cdot\text{I}\cdot\text{I}\cdot$
NOMINA · CLARISSIMORVM · VIRORVM ·
QVI · SVNT · E · CONCILIO ·
BERNARDVS · EDVARDVS · DVX · NORFOLCIAE ·
HENRICVS · MARCHIO · DE · LANSDOWNE ·
DOMINVS · IOANNES · RVSSELL ·
IOANNES · VICECOMES · DVDLEY · ET · WARD ·
GEORGIVS · BARO · DE · AVCKLAND ·
HONORABILIS · IAC · ABERCROMBIE ·
IACOBVS · MACKINTOSH · EQVES.

ALEXANDER · BARING ·
HENRICVS · BROUGHAM ·
ISAAC · LYON · GOLDSMID ·
GEORGIVS · GROTE ·
ZAC: MACAULAY ·
BENIAMINVS · SHAW ·
GVLIELMVS · TOOKE ·
HENRICVS · WAYMOUTH ·

GEORGIVS · BIRKBECK ·
THOMAS · CAMPBELL ·
OLINTHVS · GREGORY ·
IOSEPHVS · HVME ·
IACOBVS · MILL ·
IOHANNES · SMITH ·
HENRICVS · WARBVRTON ·
IOANNES · WHISHAW ·

THOMAS · WILSON ·

GVLIELMVS · WILKINS · ARCHITECTVS.

The Rev. Edward Maltby, D.D. F.R.S. Preacher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, then offered up the following Prayer, the whole surrounding assembly standing uncovered in solemn silence.

O Almighty Lord God, who art the author of all good, and without whose gracious aid no thought of man can prosper, we humbly beseech Thee to regard with Thine especial favour that undertaking in which we are now engaged. Thou hast constructed the vast fabric of the universe in so wonderful a manner, so arranged its motions, and so formed its productions, that the contemplation and study of Thy works exercise at once the mind in the pursuits of human science, and lead it onwards to Divine Truth.

Do Thou, O Heavenly Father, so guide the hearts and understandings of all who now or hereafter shall in any way be concerned with this our design, that they may carefully apply themselves to teach and to learn whatsoever may best contribute to the real benefit of themselves, and all other, thy creatures. May the fruit of their studies be discerned in the steadfast love of Thee, our God; in a faithful discharge of the duties they owe to their neighbour; and in a diligent guard over themselves. Thus shall our endeavours in the cause of Education, under the guidance and protection of Thy good spirit, be crowned with success! Thus shall the youth, hereafter to be trained in this seat of learning, be distinguished no less for virtue than for knowledge! So that loyalty and peace, truth and justice, religion and piety, may abound more and more, to the promotion of Thy glory, and their own everlasting felicity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Stephen Lushington, LL.D. of Doctors' Commons and M.P., as representing the general body of Proprietors, now came forward and addressed His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the following terms:—

"On this memorable occasion, when we are assembled with

due solemnity to celebrate the commencement of the great work we have undertaken, I have the distinguished honour, on the part of the Proprietors of the London University, to address your Royal Highness. I congratulate you, Sir, the Proprietors, the Inhabitants of this great Metropolis, and the country at large, on this most auspicious event, and in the splendid prospects which are now opening to our view. London has long stood preeminent in wealth and splendour, and all the advantages which the concentrated commerce of the world could confer upon her; yet though Edinburgh, though Dublin, though the Metropolis of almost every country in Europe, has enjoyed and appreciated the benefits of an University, she, the queen of cities, the emporium of the world, the chief seat of liberty and freedom, has had to lament the want of an establishment, where her sons might obtain that liberal acquaintance with learning and science, which is the best guide to the honourable acquisition of wealth, contributes most to its due enjoyment, and is its proudest ornament when attained.

"England has indeed to boast of those venerable seats of learning the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which the munificence of our forefathers prepared for us: but the demand for public instruction, the desire, nay, I may add, the necessity of obtaining knowledge, classical and scientific, have increased so rapidly, that Oxford and Cambridge are utterly inadequate to supply the wants of the nation. The great expense attending education in those Universities, the distance from the home of the parent, the exclusion of all who do not conform to the Established Church, necessarily prevent a large proportion of the youth of this kingdom from resorting thither. Can any man contend that an Institution which diminishes the expense, which brings the means of acquiring knowledge closer to the home of the parent, which expands its portals with equal hospitality to all without distinction, will not confer an inestimable boon on learning and science? Have we not with one common consent of all parties and denominations agreed to educate the whole popu-

lation of the country? Are we to stop short in this splendid career? Will any one argue for limiting the degree of cultivation which the human intellect shall receive, or establishing a monopoly to be enjoyed only by the few, whose wealth renders expense undeserving of consideration, and who are of one denomination of the Christian Church only? I believe that Providence in his infinite wisdom and benevolence conferred on us our intellectual powers as the greatest and the best boon, that in cultivating those powers and raising them to the highest pitch of perfection, in extending that cultivation as widely as possible, we best fulfil his will, and as a necessary consequence add to our own comfort and happiness, and the welfare of the whole community. Some indeed there have been, inferior to none in learning or in piety, who, not presuming to penetrate the mysteries of futurity, have still fondly hoped, that great acquisitions in knowledge and science could not wholly perish with this mortal existence. Amongst the many benefits likely to arise, my mind dwells with peculiar satisfaction on the expectation, that in this place, by the association and union of all, without exclusion or restriction, friendships will be formed in early days, which long remembered, as our youth are embarked on the ocean of life, will cement the bond of charity, and soften those asperities which ignorance and separation have fostered.

"To the great work now proceeding, you, Sir, have been pleased to afford the sanction of your Royal name and presence, and well foreseeing the advantages to be expected from it, have given it your most cordial approbation and support. To you, Sir, the ever steady friend of civil and religious liberty,--the constant promoter of every measure calculated to effect the improvement of the human race,—I tender the humble and grateful thanks of the Proprietors;—and may you long live to witness the prosperity of the London University, and remember with satisfaction, that by your countenance and sanction you have dispelled the doubts and difficulties of many, and powerfully contributed to the attainment of the great objects we now seek to promote."

To this Address His Royal Highness was pleased to reply:

That he returned thanks to Dr. Lushington and to the Proprietors and their Council for the sentiments of favour towards himself, which had been conveyed in so eloquent a manner in the speech of his learned friend—that he most perfectly concurred in all that had been stated relative to the importance of the work in which they were engaged—that, surrounded as he was by gentlemen of as high rank, fortune and character as any in the kingdom, he should consider the day on which he had laid the first stone of the University of London one of the proudest of his life—that while he concurred in the praises which had been bestowed on the existing Universities, he felt that there were many obstacles in the way of knowledge and of promotion, which he trusted the Institution of the University of London would remove—and that he hoped the interests of all would be successfully blended together.

The Dinner took place the same day at the Freemasons' Tavern; His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the Chair, supported on his right hand by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on his left by his Grace the Duke of Leinster; and there were present Four hundred and thirty Proprietors and Friends of the Institution.

No. 5.

Report of the Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on Wednesday the 30th day of May 1827, *for the purpose of considering a Proposition for the Appointment of a Salaried Officer to have the constant Superintendence of the Affairs of the University under the Council.*

Lord Auckland was called to the Chair; and stated that the Council having for some time past been convinced that a more active, constant, and minute superintendence over the various concerns intrusted to them than is compatible with

the pursuits of its members had become necessary, had after frequent deliberations come to the resolution of appointing a gentleman whose whole time and attention should be devoted to the management of the affairs of the University under their controul; that the progress of the building, the growing amount of receipts and expenses, the necessity for communications between the Council and Candidates for Professorships, Proprietors and others, the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus, and ultimately the admission and classification of students, with the framing and enforcing of rules of discipline, —called for the appointment of such an Officer: That the Council after careful inquiry had come to an unanimous resolution, that from habits, experience, character and acquirements, LEONARD HORNER, Esq. F.R.S., is peculiarly fitted for that situation: and, that the Council, having an anxious desire to consult the wishes of the Proprietors, had thought it expedient in a matter of such grave importance to the interests of the University, not to proceed to the appointment of an Officer to so responsible a trust, without having previously received the sanction of a General Meeting of Proprietors.

The Meeting, having deliberated upon the proposition of the Council, unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting do approve of the proposed appointment of a Salaried Officer, to have constant superintendence of the affairs of the University under the Council.

That it be recommended to the Council to appoint LEONARD HORNER, Esq. F.R.S., to fill that office, with such title and remuneration as the Council shall determine.

That the thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Council for having convened this Meeting, and for their readiness on all occasions to consult their constituents.

Signed, by Order of the Council,

THOMAS COATES, Clerk.

Printed by Richard Taylor,
Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.